

# DAILY BULLETIN

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## COMMISSION REPORT WILL GUIDE HOMELAND SECURITY EFFORTS, SAYS BUSH

President discusses September 11 report in weekly radio address

President Bush thanked the members of the bipartisan September 11 Commission for their work and recommendations to prevent future terrorist attacks against the United States.

“We have already put into action many of the steps now recommended by the commission, and we will carefully examine all the commission’s ideas on how we can improve our ongoing efforts to protect America and to prevent another attack,” Bush said July 24 in his weekly radio address to the nation.

“In the nearly three years since the attacks, we have waged a steady, relentless, determined war on terrorists. We’re fighting them in foreign lands so we do not have to face them here in America, and we are taking unprecedented steps to defend the homeland,” the president said.

“The 9/11 Commission’s recommendations will help guide our efforts as we work to protect the homeland,” Bush said.

Following is the transcript of President Bush’s radio address:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary  
(Crawford, Texas)  
Saturday, July 24, 2004

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE  
NATION

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. This week, the independent commission on the September the 11th attacks issued its final report. I appreciate the hard work of the commission over the past 20 months. They have produced a serious and comprehensive report, and I welcome their recommendations.

Indeed, we have already put into action many of the steps now recommended by the commission, and we will carefully examine all the commission's ideas on how we can improve our ongoing efforts to protect America and to prevent another attack.

The events of September the 11th, 2001, dramatically demonstrated the threats of a new era. In the nearly three years since the attacks, we have waged a steady, relentless, determined war on terrorists. We're fighting them in foreign lands so we do not have to face them here in America, and we are taking unprecedented steps to defend the homeland. Since September 2001, America and our allies have captured or killed thousands of terrorists, removed terrorist regimes in Afghanistan and Iraq, convinced Libya to give up its weapons of mass destruction, and put the world's most dangerous nuclear trading network out of business. We're chasing down terrorist enemies abroad, and within our own borders.

On the home front, we have dismantled terrorist cells and prosecuted terrorist supporters from California, to Florida, to Massachusetts. As the Chairman of the 9/11 Commission, Tom Kean, said this week, we are safer today than we were on 9/11. But as Governor Kean also noted, the danger to America has not passed. In a vast, free society such as ours, there is no such thing as perfect security. And no matter how good our defenses are, a determined enemy can still strike us. Yet all Americans can be certain our government is using every resource and technological advantage we have to prevent future attacks.

We have created a new Department of Homeland Security with a single mission -- protecting the American people. We have established better communications networks to make information on rapidly emerging threats

available to local officials in real-time. We are transforming the FBI into an agency whose primary focus is stopping terrorism. And we created a new Northern Command in the Department of Defense with the mission of defending the American homeland. To better protect the country, we have posted Homeland Security personnel at foreign ports, beefed up airport and seaport security at home, and instituted better visa screening for those entering our country. We have placed state of the art equipment in major cities to detect biological agents, and stockpiled enough small pox vaccine for every American in case of an emergency. And this week, I signed a new law establishing Project BioShield, which will speed the development of new vaccines and treatments against biological agents that could be used in a terrorist attack.

On Thursday, I visited with first responders at the Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy. I thanked them for their service and assured them that America will give them the tools they need to do their jobs. Since September of 2001, my administration has provided more than \$13 billion to equip and train more than half a million first responders across America. There's still more to do. As Commander-in-Chief, it is critical that I receive the best intelligence to defend the American people. The 9/11 Commission's recommendations will help guide our efforts as we work to protect the homeland. And we can be confident, although the threats of this new century are dangerous, America has the resources, the strength, and the resolve to overcome them.

Thank you for listening.

U.S. CONGRESS TERMS SITUATION IN DARFUR  
"GENOCIDE"

Senate, House pass concurrent resolutions on  
Darfur

By Charles W. Corey  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- Both chambers of the U.S. Congress adopted concurrent resolutions July 22 condemning the continuing atrocities in the Darfur region of western Sudan as "genocide" and asking the international community to join with the United States to help bring an end to the humanitarian catastrophe that is under way there. The U.S. House of Representatives passed its version

(House Concurrent Resolution 467) in a vote of 422-0, with the U. S. Senate approving its version (Senate Concurrent Resolution 133) by voice vote.

A concurrent resolution is a legislative proposal that requires the approval of both houses but does not require the signature of the president and does not have the force of law. These resolutions are often used to express the sentiments of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In debate in the House of Representatives preceding the vote, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, Ed Royce (Republican-California), said that with the vote, “the House of Representatives will go on record declaring the atrocities being committed in the Darfur region of Sudan to be ‘genocide.’ H. Con. Res. 467 is a statement for the world, and a stark warning to the Sudanese government.

“We’ve heard about the atrocities government-backed militias are perpetrating in Darfur,” he told his fellow lawmakers. “This resolution cites an estimated 30,000 innocent civilians brutally murdered, more than 130,000 people fleeing to neighboring Chad, and more than one million people internally displaced.”

Royce reminded the lawmakers that the Subcommittee on Africa has held several hearings on Sudan.

“We’ve heard about the human suffering. We have also heard about how this killing is targeted and systematic. Villages are razed, crops are burned, and wells are poisoned. I fully support this resolution’s determination that genocide is occurring in Sudan, as it played out in Rwanda 10 years ago!

“Those doing the killing need to understand that the world is changing,” Royce said. He reminded everyone: “We have international courts to hold human rights criminals accountable. Information is being collected. The days of impunity are ending. That is a message that this resolution sends.”

“H. Con. Res. 467 deplores the failure of the United Nations Human Rights Commission to take appropriate action on Darfur,” he declared.

Royce said the commission failed earlier this year to support a United States-led effort to strongly condemn gross human-rights violations in Darfur. He credited the Bush administration with taking the lead

in “seeking an end to the slaughter in Darfur” and addressing the humanitarian crisis there.

“Indeed, the administration deserves much credit for achieving a North-South Peace Accord in Sudan. It has played a very good hand with the cards it was dealt. Congress has been supportive of these negotiations, including with the Sudan Peace Act.

“It’s cliché,” he said, “but in Darfur, Khartoum is showing its true colors. Today, that government is hearing loud and clear that there will be no U.S. aid or improved relations, no support for the peace process, as long as the killing continues in Darfur.”

Also on July 22, Secretary of State Colin Powell traveled to U.N. headquarters in New York to discuss the situation in Darfur with U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan and to press for Security Council action to pressure the Sudanese government to disarm the Jingaweit militia.

Talking with journalists after their private meeting, Powell and Annan said they had come together not just to put pressure on the government but also to help the hundreds of thousands in need.

Both Powell and Annan stressed that they will continue to insist that Khartoum honor the commitment it made to the two leaders when they visited Sudan in early July.

“We both agree that the international community must insist that the Sudanese government honor the commitments it gave when we both visited Sudan,” Annan said. “It is important that the internally displaced people and the villages be protected. It is the sacred responsibility of the government of Sudan to do that and eventually disarm the Jingaweit and the other militias in the region.”

Powell said that Khartoum should not look on the U.N. efforts as meddling, but “an effort to save people who are in desperate trouble.”

There is no reason why Khartoum can’t disarm the Jingaweit militias that have perpetrated large-scale atrocities against Sudanese civilians, Powell told his audience.

The United States has presented a second draft of a resolution on Darfur to the Security Council, both Powell and Annan told reporters.

Powell did not go into specifics on the new draft but said

that it “puts down timelines and sets sanctions” if the timelines are not met.

The secretary of state said that since his visit there has been “some modest improvement” in access for aid workers, the delivery of humanitarian supplies, and the number of African Union monitors in the area.

“We are still, it is safe to say, not satisfied with the security situation,” Powell said.

Asked about whether the situation in Darfur can be called genocide, Powell responded that the United States is examining the issue very carefully.

State Department officials have been in the Darfur region, interviewing victims in the camps and villages and sending reports back to Washington that will be used to make the legal judgment on whether to classify the situation as genocide.

Nevertheless, Powell said, “whatever you call it, it’s a catastrophe.”

#### SPEEDY NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR DISMANTLEMENT POSSIBLE, BOLTON SAYS

North Korea could improve international relations by ending nuclear programs

A speedy dismantlement of North Korea’s nuclear weapons program is possible if the Pyongyang regime makes the decision to do so, says John R. Bolton, under secretary of state for arms control and international security.

At a July 23 press conference in Tokyo, Bolton said that after three rounds of Six-Party Talks, “the ball is in North Korea’s court now.” The talks -- which include North Korea, South Korea, Japan, China, Russia and the United States -- are aimed at ending North Korea’s nuclear programs permanently and obtaining nonproliferation commitments from that country.

A fourth round of talks has not been scheduled, but Bolton said the hope is that North Korea will provide “a substantive reaction” to proposals to dismantle its

nuclear programs that, if accepted, would clear the way to “all kinds of possibilities ... in terms of their relationship with the rest of the world.”

Bolton, who was in Tokyo for regular discussions on international security, arms control, and non-proliferation matters, noted that Libya’s decision to drop its nuclear programs “wasn’t a matter of long negotiations.” Once inspections were completed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, dismantlement was achieved quickly, Bolton said.

“What we seek is the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea’s nuclear programs,” Bolton emphasized. “The case of Libya demonstrates that once a strategic decision to give up weapons of mass destruction is made, you don’t need to freeze. You can move directly from the decision to verification and absolute dismantlement.”

Bolton explained that North Korea would be required to commit to an “unconditional return to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty” along with verification through the IAEA.

“We don’t think that there is any peaceful aspect to the North Korean nuclear program, and they’ve admitted as such in the most recent round of Six-Party Talks, although I don’t discount that that might change in the future,” Bolton said. “But the only explanation that we have for what they’ve been doing is that it’s associated with a weapons program, which is why, when we’ve talked about dismantlement, we’ve talked about it in the context of complete dismantlement.”

Regarding security assurances for North Korea, Bolton said: “We have no intention of invading or attacking North Korea. We’ve put the question of security assurances at an appropriate time as part of our proposition.” What is critical now, he said, “is a strategic decision by North Korea to give up its weapons of mass destruction.”

Libya’s decision to give up weapons of mass destruction, Bolton said, has resulted in the lifting certain sanctions, the opening of a U.S. liaison office in Tripoli for the first time in decades, and possibilities for resolving issues involving support for terrorism. “So on the part of the United States, our response is not hypothetical. That’s why the Libyan model, we judge, is so important. It’s been a success in the case of Libya. It could be a success

in the case of North Korea or Iran,” he said.

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U.S. TO DONATE MORE FOOD TO NORTH KOREA VIA  
WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

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Fifty thousand metric tons for 2004 emergency  
feeding operation

The U.S. Department of State announced that the United States will donate 50,000 metric tons of agricultural commodities through the World Food Program’s 2004 emergency feeding operation to the people of North Korea.

In a July 23 press release, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said that despite U.S. concerns about the North Korean government’s policies, “we remain committed to contributing food aid to help meet urgent humanitarian needs.”

Following is the text of the State Department release:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesman  
For Immediate Release  
July 23, 2004  
2004/815

STATEMENT BY RICHARD BOUCHER, SPOKES-  
MAN

North Korea -- U.S. Food Donation

The United States will donate 50,000 metric tons of agricultural commodities through the World Food Program’s 2004 emergency feeding operation for the people of North Korea. The United States is providing food aid to help relieve the suffering of the North Korean people despite our concerns about the North Korean government’s policies. We remain committed to contributing food aid to help meet urgent humanitarian needs.

U.S. decisions on food aid contributions are based on three criteria: demonstrated need, competing needs elsewhere, and donors’ ability to access all vulnerable groups and monitor distribution. The World Food Program informed us that, over the past six months, the DPRK

has allowed an increased number of monitoring visits to distribution sites in North Korea and more frequent evaluations of family food security conditions. However, North Korea still fails to meet standards of humanitarian access that apply to and are accepted by other recipients of international food assistance. We plan to continue to discuss with North Korean government officials the importance of allowing humanitarian access consistent with international standards. We will also coordinate with the World Food Program and other donor countries in our efforts to gain better access.

Funding for the 50,000 metric ton donation will come from the U.S. Agency for International Development’s PL-480 program. The mix of commodities for the donation will be determined soon in consultation with the World Food Program.

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**Please Note:** Most texts and transcripts mentioned in the U.S. Mission Daily Bulletin are available via our homepage [www.usmission.ch](http://www.usmission.ch). Select “Washington File” from the drop-down menu under “News.”